

How To "Pack In" a Deer

By "Nimrod."

THE novice will have much trouble "packing in" his first deer, unless he has experienced men near him to show him how the trick is done. Carrying a deer into camp is no little task, especially if the hunter is several miles out, with a range of timbered mountains to cover. But if the deer is properly slung, it can be carried in with less than half the labor and trouble otherwise encountered.

As soon as the deer is shot its throat should be cut, for the protection of the meat. If it is a doe it is a good plan to remove the entire head, as this will lessen the weight. Then dress by removing everything except the heart and liver, though the latter should also be taken out if pierced by the bullet. The lungs of a deer are not very good, but if it is not far to camp they can be left in; but where the distance to camp is long, the lungs should be taken out, as they attract flies more than any other part of the meat. Begin skinning at the ankles, slitting back and cutting off the legs at the knee. This allows about eight or ten inches of loose skin for tying and slinging. If the hunter does not want to return immediately to camp, the deer should be hung up, after cleaning, and the spot marked in such a way as to be easily located. If the carcass is spread open when hung up, the flies will not bother it, even though the weather is warm. The "blow fly," which does the most mischief, will not enter a wide-open carcass, but if a small aperture is left into which he can crawl, he will creep in and deposit eggs that become working maggots within a few hours.

As to the method of slinging and carrying: Tie the loose skin ends of the opposite legs together; that is, tie the right front leg and the left hind leg, the right hind leg and the left front one together. This makes what the hunter calls a "crossed sling." If the deer is a season's fawn or spike buck it may be carried on one shoulder, but if it weighs eighty or one hundred pounds, the better method is to sling it on both shoulders. To do this easily requires a little practice, as the deer must be laid down with the tied legs up; the hunter then gets down almost on his back and runs both arms through, drawing it up and slinging it on both shoulders. As shown in the accompanying photo, the hunter who has his deer thus slung has both hands free, and can thus make instant use of his rifle, should the occasion require. If carried on one shoulder, one hand is needed to steady the deer, thus giving only one hand for the rifle, and making it impossible to use the gun till after the load is dropped. To rest himself, the hunter simply lies down on his back, with the deer under him, choosing a hillside or slope for this.—From Recreation.

Return to Nature!

By Grover Cleveland.

THE wholesome sentiments which spring from country life are being overwhelmed by the ambitions and tendencies that flow out from our great cities. Few have the hardihood to withstand the swirl and rush of city life, or to remain indifferent to the promises of sudden wealth and the excitement of speculation in a metropolis, where immense fortunes are made and lost in a single day.

I believe that we must get ourselves against the fallacy that a city life is the easier and the most productive of happiness.

We are proud of our cities, of course. But we must not allow them wholly to shape our ideals and our ambitions. Nothing that the wealth of a city can buy will atone for the loss of that American sturdiness and independence which the farm and the small town have so frequently produced.

It is unquestionably true that nearness to nature has an elevating influence upon heart and character. Nature is a school of all the harder virtues. What, for instance, can impart a more effective lesson in patience than a day's fishing for the whimsical black bass?

As I have said on a previous occasion, the real worth and genuineness of the human heart are measured best by its readiness to submit to the influences of nature, and to appreciate the goodness of the Supreme Power who is its creator. This is the central point of my philosophy of life.

We need more of those old-fashioned, conscientious folk who adhere to the simple way of living, and who believe that every fortune should be earned honestly and fairly by the man who gets it.

The history of our country shows that the citizen who lives close to the soil and to the influences of nature is far more apt to shape his own political convictions, instead of being a mere obedient fraction of a political machine. He is certain to be more self-reliant and more stubborn in holding fast to his own idea of what is right.

No matter how wonderful the progress of the future may be, the standard virtues of independence, industry, honesty and patriotism can never be improved. As long as the world lasts they will be the basis of true national greatness and prosperity.

The Passing of the "Strenuous Life"

By E. J. Appleton.

DO you remember when the head of the nation first inspired us with the strenuous idea? We heard, or read the word, and when the small boy asked us what it meant, we cleared our throat and told him not to bother us. When he wasn't looking we opened the dictionary and found out ourselves. Then we became rampant strenuous livers. We read and we talked—especially we talked—the strenuous existence; we got up devilishly early in the winter, pounded ourselves on the chest, took cold baths, ran around the block, and prepared ourselves to be President, too, some day.

But it didn't last. To be born strenuous is one thing. (It isn't your fault, and you can't legitimately take any credit for it.) To acquire strenuousness is a different thing; it takes lots of will power—especially when there's ice on the bathroom windows just before you plunge in. And to have strenuousness thrust at you, over you, upon you, is still another thing. It is a thing you can't talk yourself into liking for any length of time—unless you are an insurance solicitor with winning ways.

The novelty of the strenuous life wore off. You remember how. You got up later; you turned a little warm water into the cold for the bath; you walked one block in place of ten; and the woodpile grew lichen-covered from neglect.—The Bohemian.

Idleness The Parent of Crime

By Dr. Arnold Lorand, Eminent German Alienist.

ICANNOT admit the condition of "dementia Americana," but there is something which we might term "dementia plutocratica." It is not exclusively American, although it may be more frequent here than in some other countries, because of the great number of rich men in the country. Idleness in the children of the rich, the lack of proper occupation, the gratification of every desire for whatever can be purchased, are powerful factors in producing criminality.

In the Thaw case we see the results of such factors working together with hereditary predisposition to nervous disease. Society is in no way benefited by putting such a man in jail. Solitude and lack of occupation would only make his mental condition worse. Let him, under work and discipline, with nourishing food, have a chance to regain his normal condition.

UNDER THE RECEIVERSHIP.



—Week's Cleverest Cartoon by Macaulay, in the New York World.

LULL IN ATTACK ON TRUSTS.

Purdy, Author of the Injunction-Receiver-ship Method, Goes to Europe For a Rest.

Washington, D. C.—Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney-General and author of the injunction-receivership method of dealing with the trusts, has sailed for Europe for a vacation of six weeks or two months. It is probable that there will be no great activity in trust prosecutions during the next two months, for Attorney-General Bonaparte spends most of his time at his country seat in Maryland. Solicitor-General Hoyt is already in Europe and Assistant Attorney-General McReynolds, who prepared the case against the so-called tobacco monopoly, accompanies Mr. Purdy on his European journey. Only two more anti-trust suits are in immediate contemplation. The case against the Du Pont Powder Corporation is in print, ready for the final approval of the Attorney-General, and the papers in the case have been submitted to him. The other proposed action is against the International Harvester Company, which is declared by the Government officers to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate commerce.

The investigation of the Harvester Company has never been completed, although the preliminary examination, which was enough to satisfy officers of the Department of Justice that some action should be taken against the corporation, was completed some time ago. The prosecution of the Harvester Company may possibly go over until the autumn.

An experiment will be made in the suit against the Tobacco Company, which is charged with violating the Sherman law. An injunction will be asked against it to prevent its engaging in interstate commerce, and the court will be asked to appoint a receiver.

SPOKE TO NO MAN FOR 70 YEARS.

Oldest Maiden in Indiana Never Forgave Sex For Faithless Lover.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Miss Sarah Ann Daniel, ninety-five years of age, died a few days ago at her country home two miles north of this city. She is believed to have been the oldest maiden in Indiana. For nearly seventy years she had lived in the same neighborhood and had refused absolutely to have any communication whatever with men.

Tradition has it that Miss Daniel was one of the most popular girls in the county when she was sixteen and that she engaged herself to a young man who was teaching school in a distant part of the county. He visited her regularly, but at the close of school term he left the county without a word of explanation and Miss Daniel never heard from him again. She was never afterward seen in company, and when her father died, and later her mother, she was so heavily veiled at the funeral that her face could not be seen. She continued to occupy the old homestead, but all business in connection with the farm was transacted through neighbors of her own sex and it is said that she never spoke to a man after her lover disappeared.

VERY MUCH A GRANDFATHER.

Captain J. E. Ryan Has Three Grandchildren in as Many Hours.

Louisville, Ky.—To be made a grandfather three times in little more than that number of hours is the unusual experience of Captain J. E. Ryan, of Jeffersonville. The proud fathers are the Captain's three sons, John G. and Thomas F. Ryan, of Jeffersonville, and William D. Ryan, of Louisville. The children of John and William are boys, and Thomas' child is a girl.

Tobacco Acreage Less.

Tobacco acreage is less than that of last year by about 44,000 acres, or 5.6 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 81.3, against 86.7 on July 1, 1906, and 87.4 on July 1, 1905.

Farmers Hold Wheat.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 54,853,000 bushels, equivalent to about 7.5 per cent. of the crop of last year.

A MURDER OVER TELEPHONE.

Official of Lowell, Mass., Heard Screams, Pistol Shot and Falling Body.

Lowell, Mass.—Hearing a murder over a telephone was the surprising experience of Bernard J. Gately, a constable, who heard the screams and the shot when Mrs. Mary A. McBride, a milliner, was fatally attacked in her office.

In her millinery shop at No. 229 Dutton street, before her helpless employee, Mrs. McBride was shot down by a man, who rushed in, fired a revolver at her and escaped. The woman, at the St. John Hospital, regained consciousness long enough to say: "John Kelley shot me."

The constable who had the remarkable experience was some distance away at his office in the Central Building.

He called the milliner by telephone regarding a legal matter. The voice at the other end of the wire answered: "This is Mrs. McBride, and I refer you to my attorney, Daniel J. Donahue."

Then the constable heard a scuffle and loud cries: "My God, don't shoot me! Don't shoot me!"

Then he heard clearly over the telephone a revolver shot, followed by a woman's moaning, which grew fainter, until all was still.

Gately was paralyzed for a moment at the unusual sounds over the wire, but gathering his senses, rushed for the millinery store.

He found Mrs. McBride lying unconscious with an ugly wound over her right eye. In one corner was Miss Vanasse, the milliner's assistant, half fainting from the experience and moaning that Mrs. McBride had been killed. The assistant explained that the shooting was done by John Kelley, who was madly in love with the married woman.

Kelley was found near the scene of the shooting and was arrested charged with attempt to murder.

DOWN ON CARTWHEEL HAT.

Beauty Specialists Tell Women It Causes Wrinkles and Bad Figures.

London.—Beauty specialists here are trying to kill the women's so-called cartwheel hat, which has reached enormous, tentlike dimensions. The specialists say the wearers are crushed by these monstrousities, which are ruining their figures.

To sit in a carriage in comfort a woman would be obliged to put the feather of her hat out of one window, the bunch of flowers out of the other and the bow of ribbon through a trapdoor in the roof. As she cannot do this she sits crouched, with her shoulders huddled, her neck bent and that expression of patient resignation on her face which is the sure forerunner of wrinkles.

Double chins, bent backs and unsightly necks and figures robbed of their natural poise will be the result if this ridiculous headgear is not modified. A great majority of the men of the present day want the women to keep them.

CHARITY TO HONOR EMPEROR.

Old Age Fund of \$25,000,000 Proposed For Jubilee.

Vienna.—The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath to-day adopted a motion to appoint a special committee to draft proposals for the celebration by the State of the sixtieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne. It will be suggested to the committee that \$25,000,000 be voted to found an old age and sickness insurance fund.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was proclaimed Emperor after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848.

Three Robbers Hanged.

Three of the men who robbed a pawnshop in St. Petersburg, Russia, June 12, were hanged. The case of the fourth robber is to be investigated a second time.

Increased Prices For Labor.

Scarcity of farm laborers at this busy season is also reported from many sections, wages of \$60 a month being offered without success in procuring help.

THOUSANDS PROSTRATED DURING ELKS' PARADE

Spectators and Marchers Overcome in Philadelphia Streets.

BROADSTREET LIKE BATTLEFIELD

Hospitals Swamped—Victims Laid Out in Rows on Lawns—Wagons and Stores Used For Temporary Hospitals—Rain Gives Relief.

Philadelphia.—Furnace heat and crashing thunder and lightning, which hit in many places, more than 4500 persons prostrated in Broad street, hospitals filled with the victims of the sun's rays and extraordinary humidity for this city, marked the great public demonstration of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in parade through the city. There were 20,000 Elks, representing 100 lodges in the parade, the line of which was six miles in length.

There were 500,000 persons crowded into Broad street, between Hunt-ington and Reed streets, and stood for hours waiting to view the great street spectacle that closed the annual convention of the order. The city took a holiday and the numbers of Philadelphians massed along the line of march were augmented by crowds that came in from Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. It was easily the hottest day of the summer in this city, but through the hours of suffering from the heat the spectators, stuck to their coigns of vantage and sweated.

The parade started shortly after 11 o'clock, and it took four hours to pass the reviewing stand at Broad and Chestnut streets. Both sides of Broad street were packed from curb to building line and the windows of the houses were jammed. The intense suffering of the spectators began to show its effect about noon, when three women were prostrated from the heat. From that moment the prostrations occurred every few minutes. Men, women and children dropped to the sidewalks in that densely packed mob so rapidly that there was almost a panic. One hundred collapsed in the first half hour, and then the prostrations followed so rapidly that no count was kept.

Broad street, along which the parade passed, looked like a battlefield. Emergency hospitals were hastily improvised under grandstands and in side streets, while at the hospitals the stricken ones were laid in rows upon the grass outside.

Stores and wagons were converted into wards. Automobiles, carriages and every form of vehicle were pressed into service to help out the patrol wagons and ambulances.

Adulterated lemonade, which was sold freely to the crowds, was partly responsible for the many prostrations. Mounted police and patrols hurried along the route emptying into the gutters every vessel of lemonade they could find.

In the hour that victims were falling thickest the music of the bands was almost drowned by the clanging bells of ambulances and patrols. Scenes about Broad and Arch streets, from which point the medical forces were being directed by Dr. Patterson and his staff, conveyed the impression that some great disaster had occurred.

Men and women were being carried fainting from the crowds and from the stands and were being laid out on the street. Patrols and ambulances were dashing up, loading and dashing off again. Doctors with red crosses on their arms were dashing water on the stricken and administering stimulants. Men with megaphones at telephone booths attached to poles high above the street were shouting out such messages as: "Send two wagons to Broad and Green streets." "Four people down at Broad and Spruce." "Thirty-five have just fallen in the crowd at Berks street." "Don't send any more to the Pennsylvania Hospital, it's being swamped."

And through all this bedlam with hands playing lively music and the flags gayly flying the paraders marched on. Now and then an Elk would topple over or stagger toward the ropes. The gap would close up and his comrades would go ahead.

At 3 o'clock the Elks were dropping out of the lines by scores and seeking refuge. At this time a terrific thunderstorm came up, putting an abrupt end to the parade and sending the crowds to shelter.

"Had this storm happened and had the heat continued an hour longer," said former Director of Public Health Copin, "the victims would have ranged into the tens of thousands and the death list would have been appalling."

TYPHOID FEVER WRECKS MIND.

Richmond Youth Imagines He is a Woman and Dons Feminine Attire.

Richmond, Va.—In the case of O. P. Angel, twenty-one years old, the authorities are confronted with a pathetic instance of the ravages wrought by typhoid fever, which apparently has wrecked the mind of the young man. There are periods when he imagines that he is a woman and masquerades in feminine attire. More than once the police have arrested him while thus singularly garbed. On several occasions he has requested his father to purchase woman's attire for him.

STEAL \$4500 IN BOSTON STREET.

Highwaymen Hold Up Elevated Railway Messenger Near Office.

Boston.—Two men stole \$4500 from an elevated railway messenger named Ryan in front of the Milk street offices, and escaped. The money was in a leather bag and was the proceeds of a day's business on one division.

Three other messengers were with Ryan, but as they were carrying \$20,000 they were unable to assist him when the thieves grabbed his bag.

CLASH OF COURTS IS ACUTE

Threats of Armed Force in North Carolina R. R. Row

State Fines Railway \$30,000 and Its Agent \$50 Despite Injunction—Federal Judge Backs Down.

Asheville, N. C.—Virtual civil war exists in the conflict between the State and Federal courts over North Carolina's new railway rate law.

State Judge Reynolds is threatening to put Federal Judge Pritchard in jail for contempt, the railroad interests are trying to force Judge Pritchard to imprison Judge Reynolds, Governor Glenn threatens to call out the militia to resist such action, and Judge Pritchard says he will call on the President for the protection of Federal troops. Thereupon the present crisis was brought about by the action of Federal Judge Pritchard in signing writs of habeas corpus at 2 a. m., directing Sheriff Hunter to produce District Passenger Agent J. H. Wood and Ticket Agent O. C. Wilson, of the Southern Railway, charged with disregarding the new passenger rate law. Wood and Wilson were convicted in police court here, and are now under sentences of thirty days each on bonds.

Judge Reynolds refused to honor the habeas corpus writs, and held the prisoners in the State courts. It was shown that Judge Reynolds had threatened to put Judge Pritchard in jail for contempt for his interference with his court. Thereupon the railroad lawyers appealed to Pritchard to arrest Reynolds.

"If he tries that I will protect Judge Reynolds with armed forces," said Governor Glenn, "and call out the militia."

"I shall appeal to President Roosevelt for armed forces to protect me and to enforce the rights of the Federal Court," said Judge Pritchard.

The Southern Railway Company was fined \$30,000, and Thomas E. Green, ticket agent of the company, fined \$5 in the State Court at Raleigh, thus adding further fuel to the flame, for selling railroad tickets at a rate in excess of that provided by the new law for a uniform rate of two and one-fourth cents a mile in North Carolina.

The court required Green to promise not to sell tickets at the illegal rate. Green made the promise and paid the fine.

The Southern Railway's attorneys, fearing that a serious and possibly a bloody situation might be precipitated if United States Judge Pritchard attempted to seize Ticket Agent Green from the custody of State Judge Long by means of a writ of habeas corpus, withdrew their demand for such a writ, which would have required the armed force of the United States to serve, and allowed Green to be tried and fined.

ST. ANDREWS' CONVENTION.

Features of the International Conference to Be Held in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Interest among the lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the approaching International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, to be held here September 25th to 29th, as the day of the convention draws near, is notably increasing. One of the leading speakers on the program will be John R. Mott, secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and a speaker of international reputation. Among some of the lay speakers will be James L. Houghteling, of Chicago, the founder of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; Hubert Carleton, of Toronto, general secretary of the organization; George A. King, of London, vice-president of the Brotherhood in England; N. Farrar Davidson, of Toronto, the first president of the organization in the Dominion of Canada; G. Frank Shelby, of New York, district secretary for New York and vicinity; Edward H. Bonsall, of Philadelphia, president of the Philadelphia local assembly; Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me., president of the Brotherhood in the United States; William A. Cornelius, of Pittsburgh, president of the Pittsburgh local assembly; George H. Randall, of Boston, associate secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and Hon. Henry B. F. MacFarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

One of the features of the convention will be the immense open-air mass meeting, to be held on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, at Mt. St. Alban, Cathedral Heights. The service will be held under the shadow of the Peace Cross, an Iona cross of stone, twenty feet in height and consecrated on Sunday, October 22, 1898, to commemorate the ending of the war between the United States and Spain.

At the service all the visiting bishops and clergymen, together with the clergy and all the vested choirs of the city of Washington will participate, preceded by a large section of the United States Marine Band, also in vestments. One of the principal addresses at the open-air service will be delivered by the Right Rev. A. F. Winington-Ingham, D.D., Lord Bishop of London.

Korea's Emperor Abdicates.

The Emperor of Korea, yielding to pressure in the Japanese interest, abdicated. His imbecile son succeeded him.

Mrs. Nack Free.

Mrs. Nack, who served nine years and five months for aiding Martin Thorne to murder William Golden-suppe, was released from Auburn Prison. She returned to her home in New York City.

Roosevelt Defers Tariff Changes.

After luncheon with President Roosevelt Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, said Congress would not touch the tariff until after the Presidential election.